MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 MAY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Damascus radio, citing a Syrian military spokesman, reported that Syrian air defenses intercepted an Israeli reconnaissance plane that had violated Syrian airspace on 26 May, downing it inside Syria near Madaya in the Az-Zabdani area. Jerusalem radio stated that an Israeli drone was downed by SAM missiles fired from within Syria, saying it had been on a patrol mission in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. Syrian military sources cited by Damascus radio also claimed that Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon shot down two Israeli reconnaissance planes on 22 May. Jerusalem radio said the IDF admitted that one drone was downed by SAM missiles fired from inside Syria on that day. Commenting on the use of the missiles, IDF radio said on 25 May that the Syrians have now downed 3 drones over the Al-Biqa' valley in less than 2 weeks from batteries inside Syria but that they have fired at least 17 SAM missiles and have not forced the Israeli Air Force to discontinue its patrol flights in the region. Although Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 23 May that the Syrians have installed new missile bases in the Al-Biqa' region, monitored Israeli sources have not mentioned this.

According to reports by the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Voice of Palestine radios, ADF and Phalangist forces engaged in violent clashes in Beirut early on 23 May. Beirut radio said the capital was calm on 24 and 25 May. Beirut radio said the capital was calm on 24 and 25 May although rocket fire damaged the embassies of the United States, Egypt and Sudan. The radio also reported renewed clashes in Zahlah on 25 May. The previous day, the Voice of Lebanon said Syrian reinforcements were moving into the Al-Biqa' region. AFP, citing an official Lebanese source, reported that Syria has proposed a formula to allow normal life to resume in the Zahlah and Mt. Sannin areas. Shelling continued in southern Lebanon on 24 May, according to Beirut radio. The Voice of Palestine radio reported that Israeli engineers have infiltrated into the gap between UN forces in the Golan region and UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon and have begun work to open a road linking the Golan Heights with the eastern sector of southern Lebanon.

Begin Remarks--Speaking on 24 May, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin alleged that Soviet advisers are attached to Syrian units stationed in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. TASS commentator Georghiy Kuvaldin on 25 May denied this "provocative allegation." On 25 May Jerusalem radio quoted Begin as announcing that he is ready to meet Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis in Beirut or Jerusalem within 24 hours to sign a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. AFP, citing sources close to Lebanese President Sarkis, said Lebanon considers Begin's offer of immediate talks with Sarkis as unacceptable and unworthy of an answer.

Habib Mission--U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib's shuttle diplomacy continued over the weekend, according to radio reports. Beirut radio reported that on 23 May Habib met separately with Lebanese President Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The latter expressed cautious optimism after the meeting. According to the radio, Habib returned to Israel on 23 May, although he had been expected to go on to Damascus. Jerusalem radio reported that he paid a courtesy call on Israeli Prime Minister Begin on 23 May. It also said the 24 May Cabinet meeting did not discuss the Habib mission, although an earlier report revealed it was on the agenda. According to Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Begin told reporters after the Cabinet session that Israel has not given Habib a time-limit but that when it believes that Habib's efforts are to no avail, it will say so.

Jerusalem radio said Habib will wait in Israel for answers from Riyadh to certain questions and will decide on his future activities later. It noted that Habib brought several proposals from Beirut, including one concerning the establishment of a new government in Lebanon that would provide suitable representation for all sections of the population, but that Begin maintains that the proposals do not substantively change the situation. The 26 May Jerusalem POST cited a PLO official as saying that, in a meeting with Habib, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said he would be prepared to withdraw Syrian forces from any part or all parts of Lebanon if requested to do so by the Lebanese president, the Lebanese prime minister or the Lebanese parties with whom Habib had met.

Israeli Support for Lebanese Christians--ITIM carried a statement released by Prime Minister Begin's office on 24 May revealing that in August 1978 Israel promised a delegation of Lebanese Christians that it would use its air force to defend the Lebanese Christians against any attack by the Syrian Air Force. On 8 April 1981, Israel decided to send an announcement to the Christian leadership in northern Lebanon, the statement said, reiterating its promise of August 1978. However, Begin's office denied that Israel had given the Christians any written commitment, asserting that the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee is responsible for this "distorted leak." A report that Israel has given a written commitment of support for Phalangist leader Bashir al-Jumayyil was publicized on the same day by the newspaper HA'ARETZ, citing informed Israeli sources.

Ri'fat al-Asad in Riyadh--According to Damascus radio, Ri'fat as-Asad, brother of President Hafiz al-Asad and member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, conveyed a message from President al-Asad to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on 23 May during a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Egyptian Message--Jerusalem radio reported that the Egyptian ambassador to Israel delivered a message on 22 May from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Israeli Prime Minister Begin. According to the radio, the message included a request that Israel show restraint in the Lebanese crisis and refrain from carrying out hostile acts.

Arab League Conference

Council Statement--A statement issued by the Arab League council at the close of its 22 May Tunis conference, transmitted by the GULF NEWS AGENCY, said the security doctrine by which Israel claims freedom of action in Lebanon constitutes a dangerous precedent that threatens international peace and security. The council therefore approved the Arab states' support for Syria in repulsing Israeli aggression by all available means, including the participation of the Arab armed forces under the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact. It also decided to support Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty and Lebanese President Sarkis' efforts to bring about national reconciliation, to support the PLO with all available means and to support its call for Arab volunteers to take part in the liberation of the occupied territories, primarily Jerusalem. The council called on the United States to stop supporting Israel.

Palestinian Memorandum--According to INA, a Palestinian memorandum to the council included a call for the opening of all Arab fronts to the Palestinian revolution, giving all facilities to it and to all the Palestinians working in the Arab countries who are included in the general mobilization law. It also called for the convening of an emergency Arab summit and a meeting of the joint Arab Defense Council.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message--According to JANA, a telegram from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the heads of state of all member countries of the Arab League called for the urgent dispatch of regular naval, air and ground forces to fight Israeli aggression.

Egyptian Reaction--In a 23 May commentary on the resolutions issued by the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis, Cairo radio questioned how the Arabs can want peace when they have called for volunteers for the liberation of Palestine. It said the Arab foreign ministers should have drawn up a comprehensive Arab solution for the Lebanese crisis.

As-Sadat Visit to Sudan

As-Sadat, Numayri Press Conference--Cairo radio carried materials on Egyptian President as-Sadat's 2-day visit to Sudan on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Sudan's May revolution. At a 25 May Khartoum press conference held by Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and President as-Sadat, carried live by Cairo radio, the latter said there is no need for foreign soldiers in Egypt or Sudan since both countries have their own soldiers. He said Egypt is not prepared to allow any foreign side to intervene to defend it but will always ask the United States to carry out its role in the area. As-Sadat announced that he would give the United States facilities to reach any Arab country on the Gulf or any Islamic country as far away as Indonesia. He said he was speaking of facilities and not bases, since "the age of bases is over for good." He disclosed that in conversations with the U.S. Government he has suggested that the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) be stationed in the Red Sea area rather than in the Indian Ocean. He noted that Saudi Arabia is still discussing the issue and that if Riyadh refuses to have the RDF, Egypt will take it. Referring to the Palestine National Council's recent meeting in Damascus, Sudanese President Numayri said that instead of working to unite the Arabs, it had adopted resolutions punishing them, particularly Egypt and Sudan. He also maintained that Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is not a genuine Arab leader and plots against the Arabs. Numayri criticized the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front for holding fast only to Moscow's instructions.

Numayri Speech--In a 24 May speech on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the May revolution, carried live by Omdurman radio, Numayri said it is a prerequisite of Arab and Islamic solidarity that Egypt not be isolated from the Arab Islamic nation. He said Sudan is ready to participate in any and every Arab effort to convene an Arab summit in which Egypt will participate with the aim of reaching a formula for united Arab action and within the framework of the decisions of the Algiers and Rabat summits.

Libyan Reaction--A statement issued on 24 May by Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat following weekend talks in Libya labeled Egyptian President as-Sadat's visit to Sudan as "another act in the series of treason" and called Sudanese President Numayri's invitation to As-Sadat a "flagrant violation" of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits. The statement, carried by JANA, called for the suspension of Sudan's membership in the Arab League, the severing of diplomatic and political relations with Sudan and the application of the rules of the Arab boycott to Sudan.

Arab Ambassadors Leave Sudan--Libya's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio reported on 24 May that the Arab ambassadors in Sudan have decided to leave the country to protest President as-Sadat's visit to Khartoum. Other monitored Arab media have not reported this decision.

Syrian Reaction--SANA, citing a Syrian Foreign Ministry source, said Egyptian President as-Sadat's visit to Khartoum contravenes all the Arab resolutions on the boycott of the Egyptian regime and is contrary to the Arab nation's supreme interests. The sources said the Syrian Government has decided not to send its ambassador to Khartourm.

Gulf Cooperation Council

Abu Dhabi radio reported that the Gulf foreign ministers, meeting in Abu Dhabi over the weekend in preparation for the Gulf summit, nominated former Kuwaiti envoy to the United Nations 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah as secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council. GNA quoted the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs as saying that the ministers also reviewed the economic situation and possibilities for economic cooperation. According to Abu Dhabi television, the Gulf summit conference opened yesterday and was addressed by the Arab League and Islamic Conference Organization secretaries general, Chedli Klibi and Habib Chatti.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that the Gamishan heights in the western part of the country were occupied by Iranian forces on 22 May after a 9-hour seige. The radio said 300 Iraqi servicemen were killed and many others taken prisoner. Citing an armed forces communique, the radio also reported that 15 tanks and 6 antiaircraft guns were destroyed in Darkhovin on 23 May. On 25 May the radio announced that 694 Iraqi soldiers had been captured on the Shush and Allaho Akbar fronts and on the fronts west of Susangered during the previous 3 days. A later radio report said that 130 Iraqis had been killed or wounded in the Abadan sector. Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques, carried by INA, reported heavy Iranian losses over the weekend and detailed clashes on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Shush fronts. The 23 May communique said two Iranian helicopters had been downed south of Ahvaz. The 25 May communique reported the downing of two others in the southern sector.

Iran

In an interview carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Reyshari, president of the Armed Forces Revolution Court revealed that 18 members of the recently founded Pars organization had been arrested in connection with the planned overthrow of the government. According to Reyshari, approximately 300 people were involved with this organization, which he claimed was connected with the Tabas incident, the abortive coup of July 1980 and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 100

26 May 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Babrak Karmal Addresses Tribal Elders on Unity C 1
Nur Ahmad Nur Leaves for Ulaanbaator 23 May C 1

BANGLADESH

President Ziaur Rahman on Disputed Island Status D 1
Public Condemns Indian Occupation of South Talpatti D 1
Foreign Office Rejects Indian Survey of Island D 2
Bangladesh Airlines Office in Calcutta Attacked D 2
King, Queen of Belgium Leave 23 May After 4-Day Visit D 2

INDIA

1,000 Janata Party Members Arrested in Delhi 25 May E 1
Security Forces Alerted on West Bengal Border E 1
Survey Confirms Indian Ownership of Disputed Island E 1
Strict Vigilance Maintained at New Moore Island E 1
Further Reportage on Zimbabwean Premier's Visit E 1
Gandhi, Mugabe Speak at Dinner E 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed E 2
Mugabe on U.S.' Africa Policy E 2
Mugabe Concludes Visit E 3
Communique on Visit E 3
Congress-U Leader Asks Chavan About Antiparty Acts E 6
Security Personnel Unearth Arms Hideout in Manipur E 6

PAKISTAN

Police Smash Student Demonstration, Arrest 5 F 1
Spokesman Rejects Moscow Report on Border Firing F 1
Foreign Office Rejects Soviet Report on Bases F 1
Zimbabwean Prime Minister Begins Visit 23 May F 2
Ziaul Haq, Mugabe Hold Talks F 2
Rawalpindi Banquet Speeches F 2
Talks Conclude 24 May F 3
Mugabe Leaves for Home 26 May F 3
More on Agha Shahi's Remarks on Relations With PRC F 4

IRAN

Revolution Court Head Reveals Failed Plot	I 1
Defense Council Reviews Allaho Akbar Operations	I 2
Commanders Brief Khomeyni on Allaho Akbar Operations	I 3
Khomeyni Receives Bazargan, Clergymen 23 May	I 3
Khomeyni Receives Revolution Prosecutor General	I 3
Khomeyni Views Role of Universities, Institutes	I 4
Ministers, Governors Conclude Bushehr Seminar	I 4
Raja'i Tours Various Towns in Bushehr Province	I 4
Departs for Tehran	I 5
Ministers Discuss Settlement of Claims With U.S.	I 5
Raja'i, Officials Discuss Security Situation	I 5
Council of Ministers Briefed on Battle Successes	I 5
Raja'i Hears Grievances of Paveh Representatives	I 6
Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Visits to Syria, Paris	I 6
Delegation Departs for Geneva OPEC Conference	I 7
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 510-513	I 7
510: 22 May Battle Report	I 7
511: Successes on Various Fronts	I 8
512: 24 May Report	I 9
513: 25 May Report	I 10
Guards Declare Support for Syrians Against Israel	I 11
Iraqi POW's Comment on Surrender, Treatment	I 11
Clandestine Radios Report on Clashes in Tehran	I 11
Radio Iran	I 11
Voice of Iran	I 12
NVOI: Bani-Sadr Aggravating Anti-Soviet Climate	I 12
Radio Iran on Merger of Resistance Groups	I 13

BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS ON UNITY

LD231746 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, this afternoon received tribal elders and other individuals who are important, necessary parts of the National Fatherland Front at Gol Khanah, the headquarters of the Revolution Council, and spoke to them in a fraternal and democratic atmosphere.

At the beginning of his talk, Babrak Karmal welcomed the tribal elders and other individuals to the headquarters of the Revolution Council and congratulated them on the forthcoming grand meeting of the National Fatherland Front. He spoke about the importance and usefulness of the tribal assemblies, which are in accordance with the tradition and customs of the people of Afghanistan, and said: We are obliged, according to the principles of the holy religion of Islam, to observe tribal assemblies, which are our forefathers' heritage.

Karmal went on to explain the lofty objective of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage, and severely condemned the mean and inhuman aims of international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, the militaristis in Pakistan, power-seeking Chinese hegemonism and their other allies, who have embarked on an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. He added: Our national and patriotic forefathers used the thoughts of unity in their heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism to gain the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. Today, too, the heroic Afghans are dealing decisive blows to the sworn enemies of the people and the revolution.

Regarding peace and tranquillity in the country and in the region, Babrak Karmal once again emphasized that Afghanistan was ready for talks with Pakistan and Iran regarding (?the Afghan issue). He added: With the assurance that in the near future the special congress of the National Fatherland Front will be convened, we move forward with hope and determination that we will follow the course that will be in line with the will of the majority of the Afghan people and that will no longer allow any oppressive power to rule them.

After Babrak Karmal's talk, some of the tribal elders, on behalf of others present and for their localities, made speeches expressing support for the party and the DRA Government. They pledged all kinds of cooperation for the progress and prosperity of the beloved country within the framework of the National Fatherland Front.

NUR AHMAD NUR LEAVES FOR ULAANBAATOR 23 MAY

LD231644 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Politburo, left today for Ulaanbaator leading a delegation to attend the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

Abdorasshaid Arian, member of the Central Committee, is also a member of the Afghan delegation to 18th MPRP Congress, due to begin 26 May.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Politburo; Dastagir Panshiri, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and responsible for the Central Committee Control and Supervision Division; members of the Revolution Council Presidium and Council of Ministers; ambassadors of the USSR, Mongolia and [word indistinct] in Kabul bade the delegation farewell at Kabul International Airport.

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN ON DISPUTED ISLAND STATUS

BK241009 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] President Zia has said appropriate steps are being taken to resolve the South Talpatty crisis and the government has no hesitation in this regard. The president, who is also the chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP], was addressing an extended meeting of the BNP Executive Committee in Dacca on Saturday. He reiterated that Bangladesh wants to live in peace with all countries, including its neighbors. In this connection, the president said: We have already achieved stability and our efforts are now to march ahead in peace.

President Zia said that some antipeople elements are engaged in antinational activities and these forces have already engaged in such activities in the past, but their efforts did not succeed. He called upon the countrymen to face the opposition charges politically and meet this challenge with pragmatic politics. In this connection, the president said: Measures have been taken to maintain law and order and to wipe out corruption. He (?firmly) said the prices of essentials will come down shortly and enough foodgrains are in the stock of the government. He said measures have also been taken up to import other commodities.

Turning to the law and order situation, the president said: Irrespective of party affiliations the lawbreakers will be punished according to the law of the land. He asked the national leaders not to give encouragement to the lawbreakers. Referring to corruption, President Zia said actions are already underway against the corrupt elements who will be (?weeded) out from the administration. The president urged all to imbibe the spirit of the service to the nation.

The meeting was addressed, among others, by Secretary General of BNP Dr Badrudozzha Chowdhury; Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq; Civil Aviaton and Tourism Minister Obaidur Rahman; Cooperatives Minister Abudl Halim Chowdhury; and State Minister for Women Affairs Begum Taslima Abid.

PUBLIC CONDEMNS INDIAN OCCUPATION OF SOUTH TALPATTI

BK241123 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1045 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] More political parties and organizations have continued demonstrations and processions against India's occupation of the Bangladesh island of South Talpatti. They have been demanding immediate withdrawal of Indian troops from the soil of Bangaldesh.

The Bangladesh Nationalist Party, which held an extended meeting on Saturday under the chairmanship of President Ziaur Rahman, condemned India's action and asked the government to take all national and international measures in this direction.

President of the Democratic League Khandakar Mustaque Ahmed, while addressing a public meeting at Baitul Mukarram yesterday, condemned Indian occupation of South Talpatti. On this connection, he said the opposition political parties will soon announce a united program to forge a greater national solidarity.

The president and general secretary of the Bangladesh Mazdoor Party and the general secretary of Jatiya Sramik [national workers] Federation called upon all progressive and decmoratic forces to build up a united national resistance against Indian aggression on South Talpatti Island.

The Bangladesh Shikhak Samiti [teachers committee] Federation also condemned landing of Indian troops in South Talpatti and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

The Bangladesh Bar Association requested the government to create world opinion against India's interference in Bangladesh's sovereignty and independence. The association also called for the immediate withdrawal of Indian troops in order to maintain good neighborly relations.

FOREIGN OFFICE REJECTS INDIAN SURVEY OF ISLAND

BK260824 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bangladesh has categorically rejected the so-called results of the unilateral and illegal survey conducted by India regarding the South Talpatti Island and expressed surprise at [words indistinct] and unilateral claim. A Foreign Office spokesman in Dacca today said this when his attention was drawn to an Indian agency news item on the so-called first result of the survey conducted by India.

The spokesman reiterated that the two governments should conduct immediately a joint survey as they had agreed earlier to resolve this problem peacefully and expeditiously and thereby dispel all misgivings on this issue in the interest of friendly and good neighborly relations and to generate a climate of mutual trust and understanding.

Bangladesh also expressed surprise at the state of alert on which the Indian Border Security Forces have been reported put in Tripura along the Indo-Bangladesh border and said it cannot understand why this extraordinary step has been taken by the Indian Government.

The Foreign Office spokesman described a report in a section of the Indian press alleging massing of Bangladesh troops along the border as totally baseless, misleading and motivated when his attention was drawn to it.

BANGLADESH AIRLINES OFFICE IN CALCUTTA ATTACKED

BK251643 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The Bangladesh Biman [national carrier of Bangladesh] office in Calcutta was raided this afternoon by a few unidentified persons with handbombs and [word indistinct]. Biman official sources said in Dacca that one Biman employee was injured and telephone set was snapped [words indistinct] the Biman office was shattered.

KING, QUEEN OF BELGIUM LEAVE 23 MAY AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

BK231313 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpt] King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium were given a hearty sendoff when they left Dacca this morning at the end of their 4-day state visit to Bangladesh.

The president and Begum Ziaur Rahman bade farewell to the royal guests at the airport.

1,000 JANATA PARTY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN DELHI 25 MAY

BK250846 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Nearly 1,000 workers of the Bhartiya Janata Party, led by Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, were arrested in violation of prohibitory orders in New Delhi today. They were demanding early elections to the Delhi metropolitan council and effective measures to check the price rise.

SECURITY FORCES ALERTED ON WEST BENGAL BORDER

BK250751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The Border Security Force [BSF] has been kept on alert all along the West Bengal-Bangladesh border against possible infiltration. This was stated by deputy inspector general of the BSF in Calcutta yesterday.

SURVEY CONFIRMS INDIAN OWNERSHIP OF DISPUTED ISLAND

BK231647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] First results of the survey carried out in the vicinity of the New Moore Island of Sunderbans in West Bengal confirmed that India's ownership of the island is based on unquestionable grounds and Bangladesh has no legitimate claim to it. According to official sources in New Delhi, the survey has established that while the island is 5,200 meters from the mainland coast of India, the nearest point in Bangladesh from the island is 7,200 meters away. Besides that, the main deep sea channel continues to lie to the east of the island. The channel was found to be over 20 meters deep and wide enough for navigation by ships. The survey was carried out by the Indian survey vessel INS Sandhayak, which is equipped with highly sophisticated--and the latest--instruments. The massive amount of data collected by it is correct to the accuracy of plus or minus 1 meter. The sources in New Delhi say that the entire raw data--including a computer printout of geodetic satellite surveying system, the record of continuous depth profile, tidal and other field survey records--established India's claim beyond any doubt. The [words indistinct] available for reprocessing and verification has confirmed the anticipated general characteristic of the seabed topography. The 1 square kilometer island has been found at much the same position as determined earlier. Meanwhile, in Dacca anti-Indian demonstrations over the New Moore Island have been continuing. A group of people shouting anti-Indian slogans today damaged the windows and neon signs of the Indian Airlines office.

STRICT VIGILANCE MAINTAINED AT NEW MOORE ISLAND

BK221556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Strict vigilance is being maintained by the Border Security Force [BSF] personnel in the New Moore Island. This was stated by Inspector General of BSF in West Bengal M. Paul while talking to newsmen in Calcutta today. Mr Paul, who visited the island, said that an outpost has also been set up (?there).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZIMBABWEAN PREMIER'S VISIT

Gandhi, Mugabe Speak at Dinner

BK221415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] India and Zimbabwe have reaffirmed their support to the people of South Africa in their struggle for political and human rights.

Both the countries have also warned against any attempt to dilute the United Nations resolution on Namibia's independence. These views were expressed at a banquet in New Delhi last night hosted by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in honor of visiting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Speaking at the dinner, Mrs Gandhi said that the people of South Africa have been facing oppression, humiliation and injustice. She declared that India's support to their struggle for political and human rights has been consistent and firm and will continue. About the role of the nonaligned countries, the prime minister said that they have always tried to find peaceful solutions to unresolved conflicts through negotiations. India is interested in the stability and strength of her neighbors far and near and especially among the nonaligned. Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the bilateral agreements being finalized between Zimbabwe and India should be a good beginning for extension of economic, technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe, in his reply, called upon the nonaligned countries and the international community to back the SWAPO in its liberation struggle against the racist regime. He described the UN resolution on Namibian independence as the only basis for an internationally accepted solution. Mr Mugabe also expressed concerned over the increased military activities in the Indian Ocean. Mr Mugabe described his visit as a demonstration of the unity which has bound the two peoples together for a long time.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK221333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] India and Zimbabwe today signed a 5-year agreement providing for cooperation in a wide variety of fields. These include exploration of oil and natural gas resources and establishment of industries. The agreement was signed at Rashtrapati Bhavan by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Zimbabwe Foreign Minister W. Mangwende.

Mugabe on U.S.' Africa Policy

BK230659 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe declared here today that the trend in the new U.S. administration's policy towards Africa, especially as regards Namibia, was "inimical" to the future of southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe told a press conference, concluding a four-day official visit to India, that Zimbabwe wanted "to see that South Africa is pressurised by the Western powers to be reasonable on Namibia."

Answering questions, Mr Mugabe said he had been informed by the U.S. Government that it was still trying to work out its policy toward Africa.

"But from the posture it has adopted and the statements that have been made, there is certainly some cause for anxiety," he added.

Mr Mugabe stated that the Pretoria regime was deriving comfort from the belief that the U.S. was going to back its policies in its relations with its neighbours as well as on Namibia.

"That seems to us to point to a direction that could lead to conflict in Africa," he said.

Mr Mugabe also said he did not see "eye to eye" with Dr Chester Crocker, U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs, who visited him in Salisbury.

Dr Chester [Crocker] tried to equate the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence struggle of Namibia, which, according to Mr Mugabe, was "unreasonable and unjustified."

Referring to the change of government in France, Mr Mugabe said he wanted to see the policies of France "become much more positive with regard to southern Africa." Noting that the previous French Government's policies were not helpful in respect of South Africa's "intransigence," Mr Mugabe said, "One would hope Mr (Francois) Mitterrand's policies will be an improvement on previous policies."

On the internal situation in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said he was having no difficulty in working together with the opposition party, ZANU, and the white settlers. He said the white settlers were now citizens of Zimbabwe and they were helping in the nation's reconstruction.

Mr Mugabe, who has visited China and Japan during his current trip, said he felt relations between China and India were "more amicable now."

He said his visit to India was aimed at consolidating relations with this country and establish cooperation in trade, economic, technical and cultural fields.

Mugabe Concludes Visit

BK230755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpt] A warm sendoff was given to Mr Mugabe when he left New Delhi for Islamabad today. He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues and others.

Communique on Visit

BK231700 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1615 GMT 23 May 81

[India-Zimbabwe communique issued following Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Muagbe's 20-23 May visit to India]

[Text] At the invitation of Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Gabriel Mugabe, accompanied by Mrs Sally Mugabe, paid a state visit to India from May 20 to May 23 1981. The visit took place in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere characterising the desire to consolidate bilateral relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi and the prime minister of Zimbabwe held detailed discussions between them in an atmosphere of trust and understanding on matters of mutual interest and concern in the bilateral, regional and international spheres. They also discussed ways and means of further developing and consolidating the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe, during his state visit, visited the Okhla industrial estate.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India recalled the heroic struggle for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe and their fight against colonialism and racial discrimination. They recalled the solidarity which existed between the two countries during time of the struggle. The prime minister of India expressed admiration for the efforts of the Zimbabwean leadership in creating a nonracial harmonious society. The prime minister of Zimbabwe expressed admiration for India's progress and success in various fields.

The prime ministers agreed that tensions and confrontation in southern Africa could not be abolished and peace established until Namibia had been liberated from the illegal occupation by South Africa and until the structure of apartheid within South Africa itself had been dismantled.

They reaffirmed their total support for the Namibian people's right to freedom and their solidarity with the struggle led by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is the sole, legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people. Both leaders condemned all attempts by South Africa to subvert the UN plan for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, as contained in the Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), and deplored the actions of those states which encouraged the apartheid regime of South Africa to persist in its intransigence in arrogant defiance of world opinion.

Both the leaders condemned the attempt by certain powers to dilute the UN plan under the guise of revising it. They expressed their disappointment that the efforts to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa had been votoed in the Security Council. They also expressed their strong condemnation of the acts of unprovoked armed aggression carried out by the South African regime against the front line states in an attempt to destabilise them.

Prime Minister Mugabe expressed his appreciation for India's unwavering and principled support for the cause of liberation in southern Africa. The prime minister of India noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the leaders of southern African states to promote greater economic cooperation among themselves and reduce their dependence on racist South Africa through the formation of the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC). Both leaders felt that this would contribute to self-reliance, economic progress and stability in the region.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India expressed deep concern over the escalation of great power military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states, the great powers were intensifying their military competition, with serious consequences for peace and stability in the region. They called on these powers to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence from the Indian Ocean.

The two leaders reaffirmed the need to redouble their efforts for the speedy implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, as contained in the 1971 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the subject. Both leaders reiterated their determination to work for the success of the conference of the Indian Ocean, which is scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka later in 1981.

The prime minister in Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India noted with grave concern the situation in west Asia and agreed that it is a source of grave danger for the peace and stability of the region. They called for the immediate withdrawl by Israel from all Arab territories occupied by it since June 1967, including Jerusalem. Both leaders agreed that no solution to this problem would be found without the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as an equal partner in any negotiations. They expressed their conviction that any solution of the problem to be equitable and lasting should take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and should enable the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to establish an independent state in Palestine. They condemned the continued attacks by Israel on southern Lebanon, which constituted a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

Both prime ministers noted with grave concern the situation in south west Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. In this context, the situation in Afghanistan was viewed with particular concern. The two sides urgently called for political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and noninterference. They urged the parties concerned to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

The present situation in South East Asia was also reviewed. Both sides expressed their support for the stand taken on this subject by the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi (9-13 February 1981). They noted with concern the dangerous situation prevailing in this region and called for a political solution which would ensure full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the region.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India expressed their deep concern that the continuation of the present conflict would have grave implications for both regional and global peace and security. They expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq would resolve their differences in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides also reiterated their support for the guidelines contained in the New Delhi declaration of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference of February 1981 for bringing about an early end to this conflict. The prime minister of Zimbabwe expressed his support to the efforts being made by the nonaligned group of four to restore peace in the region in pursuance of the new declaration of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment and noted that the Nonaligned Movement represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind and has become an independent and positive force for world peace. They expressed the hope that through strict adherence to the principles of nonalignment and by stressing the common bonds which unite nonaligned countries the movement would continue to subscribe to a common strategy and consensus which would reflect the real essence of nonalignment. In this connection, the two sides noted with satisfaction the success of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Countries held recently in New Delhi, which also commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the first summit conference. The prime minister of Zimbabwe commended India for ably hosting this conference.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India expressed their deep concern at the acute crisis facing the world economy. They underlined the urgent need to bring about structural changes in the present international economic system with a view to securing the effective establishment of a new international economic order. They also stressed the need for a massive transfer of resources to developing countries, particularly those whose developmental needs and problems are the greatest. They emphasized the need to adopt urgent measures to counter the growing trend toward protectionism, which makes it even more difficult for the manufacturers and semimanufacturers of developing countries to have access to the markets of the advanced countries.

While welcoming with satisfaction the consensus evolved at the UN on a new international development strategy for the Third Development Decade, both leaders regretted that global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development could not be initiated as scheduled. They expressed the hope that the present efforts to achieve agreement would be successful and that these efforts would facilitate the commencement of such negotiations.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe and the prime minister of India expressed their satisfaction that the bilateral relations between two countries have been progressing smoothly. They felt that there was scope for further strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields. The prime minister of Zimbabwe expressed satisfaction at the assurance by the prime minister of India to provide assistance for the developmental programmes of Zimbabwe, particularly in the fields of small-scale industries, cooperatives and for technical training and educational facilities for Zimbabwean students. It was agreed that India would make available a government-to-government credit of rupees 50 million to Zimbabwe for the import of Indian machinery and equipment and a further IDBI credit of rupees 50 million for similar imports. Details regarding these credits would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Both sides expressed satisfaction that the following agreements had been signed during the visit of the prime minister of Zimbabwe:

One trade agreement,

Two economic and technical cooperation agreements,

Three cultural agreements.

They felt that such cooperation reflected the principles contained in the economic declaration of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit that economic cooperation for development among the nonaligned and other developing countries was an important part of the endeavour for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe thanked the prime minister of India, the government and people of India and expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their visit to India. The prime minister of Zimbabwe extended an invitation to the prime minister of India to visit Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CONGRESS-U LEADER ASKS CHAVAN ABOUT ANTIPARTY ACTS

BK231635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Congress-U President Devraj Urs has asked Y.B. Chavan, leader of the Congress-U parliamentary party, to explain what has been termed as his acts of indiscipline and antiparty activities. In a message dated today, Urs has sought an immediate reply from Chavan. There have been reports that Chavan is thinking of joining the Congress-I.

Chavan told the All-India radio's Belgaum correspondent that he will choose his own time to join the Congress-I. He clarified that he is not joining that party for any office.

Meanwhile, Karnataka Chief Minister Gundu Rao has charged that Devraj Urs himself is attempting to join the Congress-I. However, Urs has denied the charge and said that he has been known to indulge in backdoor methods.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0240 GMT on 25 May carries a report stating that "Congress-U leader Y.B. Chavan says he is joining the Congress-I of his own accord and he has received no invitation from Mrs Gandhi. Addressing his party workers in Kolhapur, he said he wants to extend his full cooperation to Mrs Gandhi in the national interest. He had taken this decision after giving serious thought to the present political situation, he added. Mr Chavan was hopeful that Mr Sharad Pawar would follow him. Talking to newsmen, he said he is not bothered about the show-cause notice served on him by party President Devraj Urs; he will comment on the notice only after he receives it."]

SECURITY PERSONNEL UNEARTH ARMS HIDEOUT IN MANIPUR

BK221555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] In Manipur, security personnel unearthed a big hideout of the outlawed People's Liberation Army at (Chingali), about 25 km from Imphal today. Seven rifles, one light machinegun with sizable ammunition, detonators and some documents have been recovered from the hideout. Four persons have also been arrested.

POLICE SMASH STUDENT DEMONSTRATION, ARREST 5

BK231720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Karachi, 23 May (AFP)--Police tear-gased and baton charged several hundred medical students who tried to bring out a protest demonstration in defiance of a martial law ban. The students were demonstrating against the death sentence by a martial law court on a Baluch student in Baluchistan some time back.

The students held a protest meeting in the Dow medical college at which fiery speeches were made against the military regime of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Later, the students formed a procession and came out on the streets raising anti-government slogans. They were intercepted by police, who arrested five of them.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS MOSCOW REPORT ON BORDER FIRING

BK241618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] An official spokesman in Islamabad has categorically refuted a report broadcast by Radio Moscow and attributed to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA that says that during the last 15 days Pakistan forces fired 10 times on Indian border forces at the Jammu and Kashmir control line.

The spokesman also described as (?totally) wrong the allegation that Pakistani forces were concentrating in the Haji Pir Pass. The spokesman said the UN observers stationed at the control line could immediately detect any concentration of troops and no such move could possibly be kept secret.

The spokesman said such (?slanders) and such wrong stories were fabricated in India, hurled from there and then broadcast from Kabul and Moscow. This does not prove anything except that these three sources have forged a sinister alliance in a false propaganda campaign against Pakistan.

FOREIGN OFFICE REJECTS SOVIET REPORT ON BASES

BK260804 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman stated categorically in Islamabad today that there was no truth in the allegations of Soviet media about the construction of a naval base near Karachi or the existence of a school for subversive training by Chinese instructors in Pakistan. The spokesman also described as without any foundation the Soviet media allegation and some of the conclusions drawn by it regarding the visit of the Pakistan naval chief of staff to China.

The spokesman emphasized that the exchanges taking place between Pakistan and China are part of the continuing process of high level political and military contact between the two friendly neighbors. He pointed out that the visit of the deputy commander of the Chinese Navy last November was in response to a long-pending invitation from the Pakistan Navy chief. Similarly, the visit of the Chinese air chief was in connection with the inaugural ceremony of the Kamra rebuild factory. Such other visits were of a goodwill character and there was absolutely no basis in assigning any sinister motives to them.

The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan follows a policy of peace and friendship with its neighbors and wants the best possible relations with them. He said it is in that spirit that Pakistan is looking forward to the visit of the Chinese prime minister and the Indian foreign minister to Pakistan early next month.

The Chinese premier's visit begins on Monday next.

ZIBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 23 MAY

BK230830 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpt] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was given a warm welcome on his arrival in Islamabad a short while ago when he arrived to begin a 4-day visit to Pakistan. The prime minister is accompanued by his wife and a high-powered delegation that includes six ministers.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq welcomed the delegation at the airport. Also present at the airport to welcome the Zimbabwean prime minister were Gen Iqbal Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; Gen Sawar Khan, vice chief of staff of the army; Vice Admiral (I.F. Qadir), vice chief of staff of the navy; Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, chief of the air force; federal ministers; councillors; high civil and military officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.

Ziaul Haq, Mugabe Hold Talks

BK240944 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The first round of formal talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was held in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The president was assisted, among others, by ministers of finance, defense, foreign affaires, production and industry. The prime minister of Zimbabwe was assisted by ministers of health, land resettlement and rural development, foreign affairs, manpower, [word indistinct] as well as the deputy minister of trade and commerce. The talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. There was a close identity of views on the subjects discussed.

Mr Robert Mugabe expressed his satisfaction to the government and people of Pakistan for their friendship and assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in their independence struggle.

The president said the people and government of Pakistan were gratified that Mr Robert Mugabe is visiting Pakistan in his first-ever tour abroad and this reflected his friendship for the people of Pakistan.

The president explained at length the situation prevailing in this region and Pakistan's position on various problems facing the region. He reiterated Pakistan's desire to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem on the basis of the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Islamic conference and the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr Mugabe explained the situation in the African Continent, particularly in southern Africa and Namibia.

Another round of talks will be held tomorrow morning.

Rawalpindi Banquet Speeches

BK240940 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe have reiterated their desire to strengthen relations between their countries. In their speeches at a banquet held in honor of the Zimbabwean prime minister in Rawalpindi last night, both leaders expressed the view that a good start had already been made toward achieving this objective.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Mugabe's visit had provided yet another opportunity to further strengthen their mutual cooperation and bilateral relations.

He said the two countries shared the objective of promoting world peace and held identical views on most issues facing the world. The two countries desired to protect their independence and bring prosperity to their people. It remained the constant endeavor of the peoples of Pakistan and Zimbabwe to keep war away from their respective regions so they could devote their efforts and resources to furthering their own welfare.

The president said Pakistan looked with great admiration at the key role being played by Zimbabwe in promoting regional cooperation in southern Africa. Over the years, Pakistan had identified itself fully with all those movements in Africa that sought to break the shackles of colonialism and achieve independence for their peoples. The president said that, like Africa, some very serious problems were facing this region. Foremost among them was the Afghan question. In conjunction with providing humanitarian relief and shelter to over 2 million Afghan refugees, the Pakistan Government was making efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan problem.

The president said peace and stability in this region had been threatened by developments around Pakistan. Faced with this threat, he observed, Pakistan is trying to strengthen its defenses as far as circumstances permit. Pakistan understands that it is its basic right to take all necessary steps to appropriately strengthen its defensive capability. This is necessary not only for its own defense but for regional peace as well. He said Pakistan desired bilateral relations with all countries, especially with its neighbors. These relations, he said, must be based on equality and respect for Pakistan's nonaligned policy and its commitments to the decisions of the Islamic conference organization.

In his speech, the Zimbabwean prime minister said that Pakistan ranked high among Zimbabwe's friends because of the role it played in providing material and political support to his country's liberation struggle. He identified those sectors in which political, economic and social cooperation would be increased. Mugabe said that, like Pakistan, Zimbabwe also firmly believed that no country, big or small, had the right to interfere in other states' internal affairs for political, economic or any reason whatsoever. He said that as Pakistan was playing an important role in international affairs, it was Zimbabwe's desire to maintain continuous contact with it on all major international issues, especially on the important issue of Namibia's independence.

Talks Conclude 24 May

BK241018 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Areas for further cooperation between Pakistan and Zimbabwe were identified at the concluding round of talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and visiting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe this morning. The talks lasted for about 2 hours. The two sides set up working groups for fruitful cooperation in a number of fields, including agriculture, trade, industry, railways, civil aviation, education, technical training and health. While working groups held deliberations to work out the details of cooperation, the president and the Zimbabwe prime minister held private talks.

Mugabe Leaves for Home 26 May

BK260744 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Madame Mugabe were accorded a warm sendoff when they left Karachi for home this morning following a 4-day state visit to Pakistan. Sind Governor Lt Gen S. M. Abbasi and Mrs Yasmin Abbasi bade them farewell at the airport. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, provincial ministers, high officials and members of diplomatic missions were also present on the occasion. The Zimbabwe prime minister was presented an album of photographs covering his visit to Pakistan.

MORE ON AGHA SHAHI'S REMARKS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK221142 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that Pak-China friendship is not directed against any other country and, in the words of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, it is a militant friendship. He was speaking at a reception in Islamabad this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan.

The foreign minister said it is a matter of profound satisfaction that friendly relations between the two countries have been further consolidated with each passing year in spite of various vicissitudes. This durability and depth of friendship is a unique phenomena in the recent history of international relations. The relations between the two countries are based on shared perceptions, as the two countries have all along adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said Pakistan owes a deep debt of gratitude to China for its assistance in all fields toward achieving self-reliance. The great projects set up with Chinese help, including the Karakoram highway, are monuments to the enduring and abiding relationship between the two countries. He said the unstinted support extended to us in the field of defense equipment has contributed significantly to the security of Pakistan. He said the two countries are locked in a relationship which enables them to pursue jointly an active and forthright policy of promoting the cause of peace and stability in this region and in the world and also in opposing external aggression, hegemonism and expansionism.

Shahi said the most positive and productive relations between the two countries will soon have a high point in the visit of the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and is part of the continuous process of high level consultations between the two countries. He said Pakistan feels greatly strengthened by the unflagging and principled support from China in the pursuit of this peaceful policy. The foreign minister said: It is also a matter of gratification for Pakistan that we are fully supported by China in our policy of friendship toward our great neighbor--India. He said Pakistan has made consistent efforts in the task to normalize relations with India on the basis of the Simla Agreement and will persist in this policy. He said: We need a new understanding and a new consciousness of common problems from our Indian neighbor. Pakistan welcomes the forthcoming visit of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, which will closely follow the visit of the Chinese prime minister. It will provide an opportunity to discuss mutual problems with a view to clearing the way toward a better relationship. Agha Shahi said he was sure that that visit of the Chinese prime minister will not only further strengthen the close ties between the two countries but will also help in promoting greater understanding among the countries of South Asia and in improving the prospects of peace and stability in the region. He said the visit is taking place at a time when the peoples of the two countries are preoccupied with efforts to reduce tension which threatened the peace and tranquility of this region. It is a time when the neighborhood of both the countries is deeply disturbed. As a result of foreign military intervention in Afghanistan, nearly 2 million refugees have poured into Pakistan and more will come if the present condition in Afghanistan continued. He said Pakistan is a victim of a situation which is not of its creation. Pakistan rejected with all the emphasis at its command the baseless allegation that it is responsible in any way whatsoever for the unheavals in Afghanistan, which is entirely indigenous in character and is aggravated by the continuous presence of foreign troops. The foreign minister said the problem of Afghanistan will not be resolved as long as this basic fact is not grasped and the situation is attributed to causes that do not exist. It was a political problem which was sought to be resolved by military means; it has now become a military problem which can be resolved only through political means. He said Pakistan is pledged to make its utmost contribution to the resolution of the Afghan problem through political negotiations.

President of the All Pakistan-China Friendship Association Mumtaz Ali Alwi said all the assistance provided by China to Pakistan has been without strings and China has never been known to seek to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

REVOLUTION COURT HEAD REVEALS FAILED PLOT

LD232326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 May 81

[Interview with Ayatollah Reyshari, president of the Armed Forces Revolution Courts, by Voice and Vision correspondent; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In recent weeks some people have been arrested in connection with a planned overthrow. Would you be good enough to say why these persons were arrested and in what area they were active?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Of course, their plan was to plant bombs in connection with the plot to overthrow the regime. I have to say that the plot was an American plot, along with the Tabas incident and the unsuccessful coup of 8 July 1980 and Iraq's attack on Iran. All had one origin and one planner.

In connection with that abortive coup, we have documents which these gentlemen, too, have mentioned. I mean, they had foreseen the Iraqi attack along the same lines and carried out by the same people; I will read out one small point in the file belonging to Mr (Roukni), which says: The Iraqi attack on Iran was a plan which had been discussed at the coup's headquarters and, according to (Bani Ameri's) assertion, it had been given second priority. First priority had been given to the coup because in the event of success it would have solved the U.S. problem altogether. To these plotters, their first plan was the Tabas issue, and then it was the abortive coup and finally the attack through Iraq. Then they realized that their last plot was unsuccessful, too. The next plot they had, according to the documents we have received, was to implement a series of acts through their internal mercenaries and elements to prepare the ground for their final plan.

These people who have been arrested are members of an organization called Pars. This is one of its statements, statement No 5, which you can see. They themselves say that this organization was founded only recently. And as for the activities that, according to the evidence gathered, they carried out, like bombings, they say that they did not have anything to do with them. They say that they accepted responsibility for them in order to brag about them. What is important is that they were arrested, with the help of God, before they were able to carry out their plan to plant bombs in two sensitive places. I will explain this more fully later.

[Question] Would you please tell us how many persons were arrested and who else inside and outside the country was in contact with them?

[Answer] Eighteen have already been arrested. However, we have reason to believe that about 250 to 300 people were involved. Their aims, from what we can gather from the results of our interrogations and other evidence, were several. One was to strengthen dissension. Another plan was to create fear and terrorize people, and yet another was to deal the final blow once dissension was intensified to the limit. Of course, all these were immature dreams. The more extensive version of this incident, which was the abortive coup, did not succeed in doing anything. About their contacts, as these gentlemen say: One of them who has been arrested confesses that he has met Bakhtiar and all of their conversations are preserved in the files. God willing, these will be discussed in the court and the nation of Iran will know what these conversations were all about. Explanations will be given in court. These gentlemen have had direct contact with Farah [the late shah's wife], the dead shah's son and Oveysi. They received their instructions from them. Even their plan to bomb the Friday prayers, one of the two plans that I mentioned before, one was the bombing of Friday prayers which was to be done 2 weeks ago, before they were arrested. [sentence as heard] Fortunately, they were arrested before they were able to implement their plan. These gentlemen have said under interrogation that they were very sensitive about bombing Friday prayers and they were going to receive huge sums after the bombing and killing of innocent people.

What they claim, which is supported by other evidence, is that so long as there are people taking part in Friday prayers and as long as foreheads touch the ground in prayer, they cannot achieve anything. We should first eliminate these people.

[Question] Did military personnel have any part in this organization? And what does Pars stand for, the name chosen by this counterrevolutionary group?

[Answer] Military personnel were not among the people arrested and what is interesting is that the plan prepared by these people shows that they have understood that the Iraqi attack on Iran showed that the army is truly loyal to the Iranian nation and Islam, that the army is a national force. Therefore, they tried to solve the problem through other means. The army was not involved, but a number of bazaar merchants were involved and cooperated with them. I would like to say here that the majority of Tehran's bazaar and all other bazaars of Iran are committed and loyal to Islam and the revolution. I would like to say to our brothers in the bazaars that among them, under different names, there are people who are working. Under interrogation one of these gentlemen said that Bakhtiar was supported by some bazaar merchants and they even knew that bank accounts have been opened for Bakhtiar under other people's names.

In connection with him, another group of pseudoclergymen--referred to by these people as the clergy--in Qom and other places cooperate with them, according to confessions made by these gentlemen. This is the same group that had cooperated in the previous coup and here again there are traces of them in this incident. Another point mentioned in this connection by these gentlemen is a doomed triangle formed by Admiral Madani, Nazih [former NIOC head] and Moqaddam Maragheh'i [a founder of the Muslim People's Republican Party], with the cooperation of a number of pseudoclergy or, according to Mr Bakhtiar, the progressive clergymen of Iran, against the Islamic revolution, whose purpose was to intensify the atmosphere of dissension and make mountains out of molehills and raise points which would ultimately deal the final blow. I should say that when I asked about the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization they answered that the Mojahedin-e Khalq would not confront them. Of course, there was the allegation that these gentlemen said that they had been contacted and that they [presumably the mojahedin] were agreeable and would be silent. This gentleman [as heard] said that he had talked to the Mojahedin-e Khalq and asked them whether they would confront them. The Mojahedin-e Khalq said that they did not oppose this group.

But about the Pars organization, the meaning of the word is an abbreviation for 2 Guards of the Monarchical Regime, which is mentioned at the end of this statement, their fifth statement.

[Question] When will their trials begin?

[Answer] I think that the trials of these persons will begin in the next couple of weeks because their files are complete.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

DEFENSE COUNCIL REVIEWS ALLAHO AKBAR OPERATION

LD230921 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session last night. This session, which was held in Khuzestan, was attended by Mr Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the armed forces; Mr Chamran, the imam's representative on the council; and several military commanders. They reviewed the situation at the battlefronts and the method of operations and activities of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 21 May 1981 which resulted in the recapture of the Allaho Akbar heights, west of the Susangerd and Shush regions.

COMMANDERS BRIEF KHOMEYNI ON ALLAHO AKBAR OPERATION

LD231210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Mr Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Ghafuri, commander of the air force; Captain Afzali, commander of the navy; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the gendarmerie; and Colonel Dastgerdi, chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with whom they had discussions.

At the conclusion of this audience, Mr Khamene'i, replying to a question put to him by the PARS correspondent about which issues were raised during the audience with the imam, said that during the audience the military commanders showed the imam of the Islamic nation a map of the Shush, Dezful, Susangerd and the Allaho Akbar heights, where the recent victorious operations took place, and the plan of the operations carried out was also brought to his attention.

He added that during this meeting discussions also took place with regard to issues in connection with the tasks of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to reorganizing the armed forces and the imam of the Islamic nation gave them the necessary guidelines in this connection. It was decided that the tasks entrusted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces should be carried out by mutual cooperation.

In connection with coordination and harmony among the forces and also the successes achieved in the Gamishan region, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, said: Praise be to God, in the regions where the forces of Islam have achieved victories there has been full coordination among the armed forces, the revolution guards corps and the volunteer and people's forces.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES BAZARGAN, CLERGYMEN 23 MAY

GF231332 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Mohammad Gilani, head of the Tehran Revolution Courts, this morning. Also this morning, the imam received Mehdi Bazargan, a Majlis deputy, and a group of clergymen from (Ezah) in the Bakhtiari region as well women from the Esfahan university struggle. During this reception the clergyman delivered the plea made by the region's citizens and tribes to the leader of the nation expressing their support for clerical rule.

Imam Khomeyni addressed his audience and stressed the importance of the role of the clergy in this region.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES REVOLUTION PROSECUTOR GENERAL

GF241218 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Mr Qoddusi, the revolution prosecutor general, this morning. Qoddusi had talks with the imam. The leader imam also received some doctors working in the martyrs foundation.

KHOMEYNI VIEWS ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES, INSTITUTES

LD251112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A large number of members of the Islamic Institute and the university crusade from the University of Science and Technology, as well as members of the national scientific research organizations were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran. At the meeting Imam Khomeyni spoke on university issues and the question of specialization, saying in part:

We do not oppose specialization at all. We want a university which would make us independent; we want specialists who would be in the service of the country and Islam; we want a university which would save us from psychological dependence, which is the beginning of every other kind of dependence; we want the kind of specialists, country and young people running it who are not psychologically dependent, the kind who think of nothing but Islam and Iran.

Addressing the members of the Islamic Institute, the imam said: Open your eyes and ears, for there might be Westernized and Easternized individuals in Islamic institutes. Therefore, you must remain watchful and see to it that members of Islamic institutes are reliable, lest, God forbid, individuals leaning toward the West or East or who are deviated might infiltrate the Islamic Institute. Concluding his remarks, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic expressed the hope that, God willing, our universities might gradually reopen, and that these universities will be ours, rather than dependent on others.

MINISTERS, GOVERNORS CONCLUDE BUSHEHR SEMINAR

LD221722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the fifth joint session of the Council of Ministers and governors general ended with a discussion on war refugees. During different sessions of this seminar, which was held in Bushehr and lasted for 2 days, the budget, development projects, employment, economic, political, security and organizational problems and the war refugees were reviewed and decisions were made on each of these issues.

RAJA'I TOURS VARIOUS TOWNS IN BUSHEHR PROVINCE

LD222118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the prime minister, accompanied by the interior minister, the governor general of Bushehr and the chief of the Bushehr police, this morning visited the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Bushehr and met and talked with the brother guards and the families of martyrs from that province.

During this meeting, also attended by our brother Sunnites, the prime minister read a short speech, saying: Those who have been killed on the fronts and those who following along their path have had the slogan: "God, Koran, Khomeyni" and nothing else.

According to the same dispatch, the prime minister, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, together with the Bushehr governor general and two Majlis deputies representing this city, left for Boruzja, where they received a great welcome from the local population.

The prime minister and his companions first visited the Boruzjan prison and inspected the prison's various cells and sections.

Then the prime minister and his companions visited the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Boruzjan and, in a brief speech on the role of the revolution guards and the perpetuation of the revolution, Mr Raja'i said:

A revolution guard should know the position he occupies and the prestige he enjoys. The guards have one characteristic in particular which brings them success: faith. He added: Brothers, you should be a model under all circumstances so that the people may know the guardians of Islam and the Islamic revolution.

The prime minister and his party then visited the tobacco company in Boruzjan and also visited Dashtestan, Gonaveh and Hormoz, where they received a warm welcome by the towns' clergy and residents.

Departs for Tehran

GF240348 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent in Bushehr, members of the Council of Ministers and governors general from all over the country participated yesterday in a religious display of political solidarity--the Friday prayers in Bushehr led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Madani-Borujani. Interior Minister Mahdavi-Kani addressed the congregation prior to the Friday sermons. According to the same source, Prime Minister Raja'i, members of the Council of Ministers and some of the governors general have left Bushehr for Tehran.

MINISTERS DISCUSS SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS WITH U.S.

LD231218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Council of Ministers held a session this morning under the chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. During this session, some verses from the holy Koran were read and then the council, after listening to some reports on the settlement of disputes and claims with America and studying the results of the trip made by our country's minister of economy and finance to Caracas to participate in the conference of economic cooperation among the Third World countries, discussed and reviewed political, economical and other general issues of the government.

RAJA'I, OFFICIALS DISCUSS SECURITY SITUATION

LD241724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the country's Security Council held a session this evening, chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. The minister of interior, the commander of the revolution guards, the acting commander of the ground forces, the commander of the gendarmerie, the supervisor of the foundation for the war victims and the director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran were present at the session and the current security problems of the country were discussed. Decisions were also made. The session ended at 1800.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BRIEFED ON BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD251206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] The Central News Bureau correspondent reports that the Council of Ministers met at 0600 today. The session was chaired by Prime Minister Raja'i and began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Colonel Fakuri, the minister of defense, submitted a report on the operations carried out by the forces of Islam on various fronts and said that the armed forces, consisting of the army, the guards and other combatants, with their admirable coordination and uniformity succeeded in inflicting maximum casualties on the enemy and considerable damage to their armaments. They captured nearly 700 Ba'thist soldiers and dealt crushing blows to the enemy. He added that our forces, sustaining very little damage and loss of life, destroyed four companies of Saddam's mercenaries and demolished 50 of their tanks. Our forces succeeded in achieving all the objectives set on the Shush, Susangerd and Khuzestan fronts. This report says that, after the report given by the minister of defense, the Council of Ministers thanked the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam and congratulated the imam on the advent of the final stage of Saddam's defeat.

RAJA'I HEARS GRIEVANCES OF PAVEH REPRESENTATIVES

LD251220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Mr Molla Qader Qaderi, the Paveh Friday Imam, accompanied by the governor general of Kermanshahan, a group of clergy, the mayor and representatives of revolutionary organizations and Paveh merchants, met Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning.

During the meeting, the Paveh Friday imam made a speech, saying: We are experiencing some circumstances which have come about following a military victory and a purge of the counter-revolutionaries in the region. This is because counterrevolutionary elements are free, after having handed in their weapons, and have started political activities in towns and villages. He added that the supporters of Qasemlu and the Marxists were trying to create dissent between the Shi'a and Sunni sects. Showing a pamphlet which had been distributed by these groups, he said that with these methods they try to expand and widen our weak points by initiating differences and unrest. The Paveh Friday imam said that in order to combat such plots it is necessary to use the help of the region's elders.

In reply, the prime minister said: [Words indistinct] you have outlined have also been noticed by us and are under investigation in the Security Council. Of course, it is better that you put us in the picture as much as possible. We accept all that you have said and if there is any weakness in action it is due to the fact that there is too much to do, not lack of attention. He added: As the Paveh Friday imam has indicated, we believe that the counterrevolutionaries have supposedly (?cleared) their way by handing in their arms. We are, however, aware of this and hope to give more consideration to your explanations in the future.

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI ON VISITS TO SYRIA, PARIS

LD241818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, political deputy to the prime minister, who visited Syria to deliver Prime Minister Raja'i's message to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and then Paris to take part in the conference on sanctions against South Africa, took part in an interview with PARS on his return. Answering a question about Iran's proposal to help Syria, he said: Syria and Iran are fighting a mutual enemy from different positions. The prime minister's message to Hafiz al-Sad was an expression of support for Syria against the attacks of Zionism. We told them that although Iran was involved in an imposed war, it was prepared to fight alongside its Syrian brothers and other Muslims against America and the occupying regime in Palestine.

The political deputy to the prime minister, speaking about the conference on sanctions against South Africa, said: The conference in Paris lasted 1 week and consisted of three commissions.

The demands made by these commissions were the same as those of the Muslim nation of Iran after the victory of the Islamic revolution: A ban on oil exports to South Africa. We have done this already and we announced our support for the demands made by the nation of Namibia at this conference.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GENEVA OPEC CONFERENCE

GF231111 Tehran PARS in English 0734 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Tehran, 23 May (PARS)--Mr Hasan Sadat, the acting oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is heading an Iranian delegation to attend the upcoming gathering of the OPEC in Geneva.

Before the departure yesterday morning, Mr Sadat told PARS that the Islamic Republic of Iran was attending in order to defend the rights of the deprived masses of the world.

Questioned about rumors of Iranian oil sales to South Africa and to the regime occupying Quds, and also regarding reported sales of Iranian oil at special discounts, Mr Sadat said: "We firmly deny any sale of oil to South Africa or the occupying regime of Quds, and since the Iranian Government sets the price for crude oil, the rumor of Iranian crude oil sales at special discounts is also totally baseless."

He also said that at the forthcoming Geneva conference Mr Tondguyan's issue, the Iranian oil minister who was kidnapped by the Iraqu forces, will also be brought up.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 510-513

510: 22 May Battle Report

LD221812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Communique 510 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The courageous Islamic Republic's Army continues its war against the enemies of Islam, just as the self-sacrificing supporters of Imam Hoseyn did. On one side is the evil army of the devil, equipped with massive arms and enjoying the support of the archcriminal entertaining the vain idea of inflicting blows on the Islamic revolution; and on the other, the legitimate Islamic troops, in whose veins flows the boiling blood of the Ashura'ian [Imam Hoseyn and his supporters in the early Islamic era], Equipped with the weapon of faith, relying on God Almighty, who are firmly standing up to bring the loud Islamic voice to the world by shedding their own blood. Indeed, it is a fight between good and evil.

Expressing its gratitude to the noble and Muslim Iranian people, the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic is hereby reporting another part of the fighting over the past 24 hours:

The latest supplementary reports state that, apart from the prisoners taken by the Islamic forces during yesterday's assaults, more than 270 enemy troops were also killed during the same operations, of whom 210 were killed in Shush and Dezful and 60 in the Susangerd and Allaho Akbar. During these heroic battles a number of our own combatants were also wounded and 39 were martyred, thus handing over the bloody banner of battle against the enemies of Islam to other combatants. God bless their souls.

On the same day more victories were achieved by our sons on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts. Our fire set ablaze and destroyed six tanks, eight ammunition dumps, one mortar, three heavy machinegun emplacements and three enemy vehicles. Moreover, the enemy's shelling of residential areas in Abadan and Dezful caused a certain amount of damage and losses to the brave inhabitants of those towns. Our forces destroyed one vehicle and one ammunition dump belonging to the aggressors in Darkhovin.

As for the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy personnel, who do not cease fighting the enemy even for a second, they managed to blow up one mortar, two vehicles and enemy bunkers in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr; they also killed four Iraqis. In this same area. as a result of enemy retaliation and fire, two sailors were wounded and one of our vehicles was destroyed.

The brave Islamic Republic's Gendarmerie forces shelled enemy positions and destroyed an ammunition dump, a fuel reservoir and a heavy machinegun emplacement along one of the Abadan fronts; they also killed or wounded 10 Iraqi personnel. In Ahvaz, our forces' exchange of fire with Iraqi forces continued. The Islamic Republic's artillery blew up one tank, eight group and individual bunkers and one enemy troop concentration area. Throughout the day our artillery units shelled enemy positions all along the Ahvaz front, inflicting considerable losses and damage on the aggressors. Exact casualty and damage figures have not yet been prepared.

Reports say that the exchange of artillery and mortar fire is in the western sector of the country, with more intense firing in the (?Mimak) and Konjamchan areas. In (Bang Siran), in Gilan-e Gharb, one ammunition dump, one observation post and one heavy machinegun were totally destroyed and eight enemy troops were killed by our forces' heavy shelling.

Yesterday five Iraqi soldiers surrendered to the Islamic forces via (Dezmi), seeking asylum; they were given a brotherly welcome. In addition, four invading Iraqi planes trying to raid three towns in the south and west of the country were forced to flee after encountering massive antiaircraft fire.

511: Successes on Various Fronts

LD231740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 May 81

[Communique 511 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The selfless combatants of Islam, relying on Almighty God, are creating legends on the battlefronts and are gaining new victories, thus pushing the enemy nearer to final defeat.

This morning, during an offensive by combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Darkhovin and backed by the Airborne Division, 15 tanks and 6 anti-aircraft guns belonging to the aggressive enemy were destroyed. A number of Iraqi personnel were killed and eight were captured.

On the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts, our brave forces opened fire on the enemy forces and destroyed two tanks, a personnel carrier, a vehicle, four machinegun emplacements and three ammunition depots belonging to the Iraqi aggressors and killed eight enemy personnel. Yesterday, the enemy repeatedly bombed Abadan and inflicted some damage. The combatants of the ground forces foiled an enemy offensive in the Shush region and inflicted losses on the enemy forces.

The fire of the heroes of Islam in Dezful set two enemy ammunition depots and a mortar ablaze and destroyed them.

The fast-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic REpublic of Iran attacked enemy positions in Bostan and (Khalfa'ih) yesterday. The national forces and the mobilization personnel, backed by the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacked the Iraqi personnel stationed on (Gamishan) heights in Dasht-e Zahab and killed or wounded a large number of enemy personnel. The forces of Islam captured the (Gamishan) heights in the end and, after taking a large amount of equipment from the enemy as booty, captured 16 enemy positions and killed seven Iraqi soldiers.

Yesterday, several enemy planes violated the airspace of several of our southern cities but their attack was foiled by our antiaircraft defense.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

512: 24 May Report

LD241730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 81

[Communique 512 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation at war fronts during the past 24 hours are now brought to the attention of the Muslim and revolutionary nation of Iran:

Exchanges of artillery fire continued sporadically on many western fronts. At 0245 yesterday, the enemy launched a limited attack on the Dar Balut front, but Iranian artillery fire stopped their progress. The enemy sustained some losses and was forced to remain in its positions.

Yesterday, exchange of fire on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts continued and, as a result, 10 trenches, 3 vehicles, a bulldozer, a personnel carrier, a machinegun and an ammunition depot belonging to the enemy were destroyed and a personnel carrier was damaged.

Following the successful operations of the Iranian Airborne Division in Darkhovin, noted in a previous communique, which reported the destruction of 15 tanks and personnel carriers, the latest reports received say that the enemy in this region also lost more than 50 soldiers and six vehicles and four ammunition depots were destroyed.

Soradic shooting continued around Ahvaz. In the Allaho Akbar region, our powerful forces pounded enemy tank emplacements and damaged one of their tanks. On another front west of Dezful, the Iranian Ground Forces opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed three tank positions, four trenches and killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel.

Parts of the residential districts of Ahvaz and Abadan were shelled yesterday by Iraqi artillery and some damage and casualties were sustained. A number of Iraqi planes trying to attack several towns near the country's western and southern borders were forced to flee by the antiaircraft fire of the vigilant defenders on these fronts. On 22 May four combatants of the ground forces lost their pure lives defending the Islamic homeland of Iran. May God bless their pure souls.

513: 25 May Report

LD251944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 81

[Communique 513 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports received from the western and southern war regions, during the past 24 hours the relentless battles of our self-sacrificing forces to crush and destroy the aggressive enemy have continued. In the Abadan sector, the brave Iranian forces brought enemy positions under fire, destroying three tanks, three vehicles, one bulldozer, one ammunition dump and Iraqi troop bunkers. During their brave operations on the two fronts in this sector, they killed or wounded 130 Iraqis.

In the Ahvaz sector, Iranian airplanes brought the personnel and armored vehicles of the Iraqi Army under intense fire, destroying three tanks, two antiaircraft guns, three vehicles carrying ammunition and three vehicles carrying enemy personnel, killing or wounding at least 40 of Saddam's personnel. In reply, the enemy shelled the residential areas of Abadan and Ahvaz with mortar and artillery fire. During this dastardly operation, in additon to financial losses, a number of our dear compatriots were martyred or wounded in the towns.

In the Khuninshahr sector, exchange of fire continued. Thanks to our combat forces, six bunkers, one ammunition dump, three heavy vehicles, two observation trenches, one machinegun, one goat and one enemy assembly point were destroyed.

In the Dezful sector, one ammunition dump, one mortar, two trucks carrying ammunition and one enemy vehicle were destroyed and a number of the aggressors were killed.

In the western battle regions, a great deal of damage and casualties were inflicted on Saddam's army. On the Gilan-e Gharb front, thanks to the mortar fire of our brave soldiers, all forms of enemy activity were prevented in the area and also 1 mortar, 1 observation trency, and 6 bunkers of the aggressors were destroyed and more than 10 of them were killed on these fronts.

During another operation on one of the fronts in this sector, 3 vehicles and 10 enemy tents were destroyed and a number of Iraqis were killed.

In the Ilam sector, thanks to our artillery, one vehicle, a number of trenches and a number of enemy personnel were destroyed.

During yesterday's operations by our combat forces in the Marivan sector, a great deal of damage was inflicted on enemy positions inside Iraq. In this sector, thanks to our artillery fire, a major proportion of the Sayyid Sadiq garrison, 17 km inside Iraq, was set on fire. The garrison's ammunition dump was blown up and a number of vehicles were destroyed. In the same area, the (?Bani Banuch) garrison, 4 km from Marivan inside Iraq, was totally destroyed, thanks to our forces' heavy weapons firing; all garrison installations were destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed. The area is besieged by the self-sacrificing brother guards and the heroic combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In addition to these successes yesterday, the garrisons of (?Buba), Panjwin and the positions of (?Buzsoltan) and Harqineh were also brought under fire by our brave forces, destroying a number of vehicles, cannons, crew-manned weapons, a total of 20 bunkers and inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqi Army stationed in these garrisons and positions.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR SYRIANS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD252104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 81

["Text" of statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. So long as the chant of "There is only one god and His messenger is Mohammad" has not echoed across the world there will be a struggle. "So long as there is a struggle against oppressors we will be there"--Imam Khomeyni.

The usurper Zionism, again aided by criminal imperialism, has started widespread activities against our Muslim brothers in Syria and southern Lebanon and, using various excuses, bloodies our dear (?brother and sisters) daily. On the other side, the treacherous regime ruling Iraq, working on the orders of its Zionist and imperialist masters, has not only taken the possibility of struggle against the usurper Zionism from our Iraqi Muslim brothers but has also made problems for us in aiding our Syrian brothers and sisters and those in southern Lebanon and occupied Palestine by imposing a war and by being aggressive against the Islamic Iranian homeland.

Today the lackeys ruling Iraq--having attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran, which since the beginning, relying on its Islamic belief, had its greatest struggle against the criminal United States and the vile usurpers of dear Palestine--have openly acted toward strengthening Zionism and have created a situation whereby the usurpers of Palestine have dared to expand their attacks against Islamic nations. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, on the basis of its Islamic and revolutionary duty, that of supporting Islamic nations and defending the world's oppressed, announces its complete support for the Muslim and combatant Syrian people against Zionist aggression and the lackeys of imperialism. They await the day when, side by side with their Muslim brothers in Syria and Lebanon and accompanied by the Iraqi fighters liberated from Saddam's rope, they can fight in a united front against the Zionist aggressors and can liberate dear Jerusalem.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

IRAQI POW'S COMMENT ON SURRENDER, TREATMENT

GF240937 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The 225 Iraqi troops who were taken prisoner by the Islamic Mojahedin on the Ahvaz and Allaho Akbar battlefronts arrived in Tehran before noon today. In a statement to our correspondent, one of the prisoners said: Saddam is forcing his troops into the war. If any soldier fails to join the war, Saddam has his family arrested.

Another prisoner made the following statement regarding this group's surrender: We surrendered immediately when the Iranian fighters attacked us. The Iranians have treated us well.

Asked why the well-armed Iraqi forces are failing to hold their ground against the Iranian Army, another prisoner said: The Iranian Army is fighting faithfully for justice and Islam. This is why the Iraqi Army is incapable of resisting. I do not regard myself as a prisoner among my Muslim brothers.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON CLASHES IN TEHRAN

Radio Iran

NC232052 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] In bloody clashes which occurred in Tehran, two freedom seekers were killed in Javadiyeh and one revolution guard was killed in Nazi-Abad.

Reports state that during the past 4 days scattered clashes took place in some parts of Tehra and during the afternoon of 20 May a group of opponents of the regime--freedom seekers and partiots--were attacked by revolution guards during demonstrations. The pro-Khomeyni criminals opened fire on the people, killing two freedom seekers.

The next day, Thursday 21 May, a larger group of patriots and freedom seekers organized demonstrations in Nazi-Abad. In a display of the unity which exists among the nationalists, they thwarted savage attacks by Khomeyni's revolution guards. In the clashes in Tehran's Nazi-Abad district on Thursday morning, one revolution guard was killed and four guards were wounded, two of whom are reported to be in critical condition.

Voice of Iran

NC232102 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported that with the publication of the statement issued by Tehran's revolution public prosecutor, Lajevardi, to the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization--which is said to be an order for the abolishment of the organization--the Central Committee, located in the Majlis building on Baharestan Square, has been placed on alert and has been ordered to carry out an armed attack to crush the Majahedin-e Khalq.

Our correspondent added: The Central Committee, located in the Majlis building, has ordered all regional committees in Tehran to strongly repulse any individual or group reaction that might be shown by the Mojahedin in various parts of Tehran.

Yesterday, 1 day after this order was issued, 14 female students and members of the organization, who were putting up posters of the organization's martyrs on a sidewalk on the old Shemiran Road near Hoseyniyeh Ershad Mosque and selling the organization's newspapers and publications, were attacked at 1500 by revolution guards. The guards, who intended to arrest the mojahed girls, attempted to fire on them when they met resistance because of the crowd and commotion. As a result, two of the girls were wounded. They were taken by the people to a nearby hospital.

NVOI: BANI-SADR AGGRAVATING ANTI-SOVIET CLIMATE

TA222037 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 May 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Creating an Anti-Soviet Climate Benefits the Arch-Satan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In our homeland's public and political circles concern is being voiced over the fact that certain government figures and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran are engaged in a plan to create and aggravate a climate of hostility against the true friends and genuine defenders of the Iranian revolution in the international arena, headed by the Soviet Union. It is said in these circles that if this entirely damaging development to the condition of the revolution is not halted the problems and difficulties of the Iranian Republican regime will intensify considerably, and this is one of the greatest victories of the arch-Satan, the liberals, the American Maoists and other American counter-revolutionary groupings in our homeland.

A committed clergyman was saying: I am most astonished at Mr Bani-Sadr, the president. While in his statements and writings he attempts to portray himself as a far-sighted statesman and knowledgeable in all affairs, it is not obvious for which purpose--in harmony with the U.S. road-roller liberals and other American groupings--he strives in escalating the anti-Soviet climate. In order to achieve this aim he does not refrain from violating all international principles and mores and historical facts. If to the liberals who admire U.S. imperialism, homeland is capital, plundering and money, I at least up to this day believed that Mr Bani-Sadr's homeland was Iran. Then why does he wittingly and overtly strive to weaken his revolutionary homeland and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

This committed clergyman said: Everyone remembers well the day when this same Mr Bani-Sadr, by revealing a classified document of the U.S. White House, warned the people to watch the plots of the arch-Satan, and to strive with all power to neutralize the aims of this sworn enemy of the Iranian revolution. Mr Bani-Sadr himself, while reading Carter's directive, said that the U.S. President had ordered U.S. espionage and intelligence organizations and their agents in Iran to bring about the means, at all costs, for straining Iran's relations with its neighbors, especially the Soviet Union, and to deprive Iran of the Soviet Union's backing. Was it not stated to his directive that if U.S. intelligence and espionage organizations--through their Iranian colleagues--could strain Iran's relations with the Soviet Union and deprive Iran of the backing of its great northern neighbor, then toppling the revolutionary authority and crushing the revolution would be possible? Now, when the president himself--by resorting to every excuse--strives to strain Iranian-Soviet relations, and in other words strives to implement this same White House directive, what name can one put on this act by the president? Moreover, if you even briefly review the contents of the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper, which publishes Mr Bani-Sadr's opinions, you will not find even one issue in which there is no article, report or commentary citing and quoting false reports and commentaries by U.S. and Western press and news agencies against the Soviet Union. In some cases ENQELAB-E ESLAMI has even gone further than MIZAN of the U.S. road-roller liberals.

The committed clergyman said: The outcome of this policy is bringing back U.S. imperialism to Iran and presenting our homeland's resources and wealth to the plundering imperialist monopolies and their Iranian partners. He said: It is no exaggeration if we allege that currently anti-Soviet propaganda in revolutionary Iran has become much more intense and acute compared to the era of Satan. The Soviet Union, our next-door neighbor, from the very outset was the supporter of the patriotic struggles of the Iranian nation against the corrupt and puppet regime of the accursed Mohammad Reza, and also declared officially its unsparing support for the Iranian revolution. Up to this day, too, none of the officials can show the slightest instance of proof for lack of support by the Soviet Union for the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It has been more than 2 years now that a number of government figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as Mr Bani-Sadr, has been insulting the Soviet Union. In the style of the Qajar shahs, Mr Bani-Sadr up to this day says, for example, yesterday I summoned the Russian ambassador. Or the Russian ambassador requested an audience with me, and so forth. If you have a personal enmity and hostility toward a certain country or certain belief, why do you display it toward the nation or the state?

The committed clergyman justly said: I believe that every realistic Iranian and every true Muslim should value friendship with the northern neighbor; anybody who, contrary to the realities of history, aggravates the anti-Soviet climate, willingly or unwillingly, is in the line of the United States and implements the directives of the U.S. administration.

RADIO IRAN ON MERGER OF RESISTANCE GROUPS

NC221526 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 May 81

["Text" of statement issued "last week" by Society of Freedom Seekers announcing its unity with Bakhtiar-led National Resistance Movement--NRMI]

[Text] As stated in its first statement, the Society of Freedom Seekers supports all nationalist individuals, groups and personalities. Therefore, because of its belief in the 1906 constitution of Iran and in fulfillment of its national duty, the society declares its unity with the NRMI, led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar. This society, which from the very start considered the unity of all nationalist movements as the only way to victory over the black despotism, has great hopes that all compatriots will firmly unite with the Iranian nation's nationalist movements.